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PHARMACEUTICALLY ACTIVE COMPOUNDS

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to novel pharmaceutically useful compounds, in particular compounds which are useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.

Background and Prior Art

Cardiac arrhythmias may be defined as abnormalities in the rate, regularity, or site of origin of the cardiac impulse or as disturbances in conduction which causes an abnormal sequence of activation. Arrhythmias may be classified clinically by means of the presumed site of origin (i.e. as supraventricular, including atrial and atrioventricular, arrhythmias and ventricular arrhythmias) and/or by means of rate (i.e. bradyarrhythmias (slow) and tachyarrhythmias (fast)).

In the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, the negative outcome in clinical trials (see, for example, the outcome of the Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial (CAST) reported in New England Journal of Medicine, 321, 406 (1989)) with "traditional" antiarrhythmic drugs, which act primarily by slowing the conduction velocity (class I antiarrhythmic drugs), has prompted drug development towards compounds which selectively delay cardiac repolarization, thus prolonging the QT interval. Class III antiarrhythmic drugs may be defined as drugs which prolong the trans-membrane action potential duration (which can be caused by a block of outward K^+ currents or from an increase of inward ion currents) and refractoriness, without affecting cardiac conduction.

One of the key disadvantages of hitherto known drugs which act by delaying repolarization (class III or otherwise) is that they all are known to exhibit a unique form of proarrhythmia known as *torsades de pointes* (turning of points), which may, on occasion be fatal. From the point of view of safety, the minimisation of this phenomenon (which has also been shown to be exhibited as a result of administration of non-cardiac drugs such as phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants, antihistamines and antibiotics) is a key problem to be solved in the provision of effective antiarrhythmic drugs.

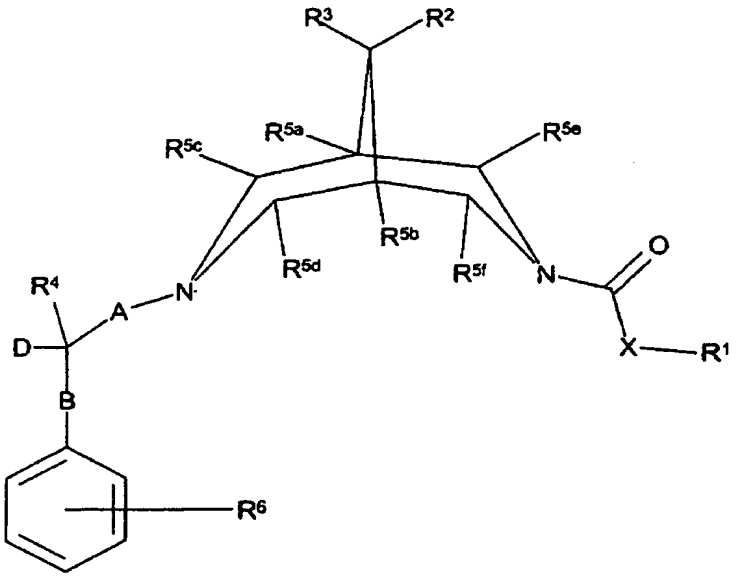
Antiarrhythmic drugs based on bispidines (3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanes), are known from *inter alia* international patent application WO 91/07405, European patent applications 306 871, 308 843 and 655 228 and US patents 3,962,449, 4,556,662, 4,550,112, 4,459,301 and 5,468,858, as well as journal articles including *inter alia* J. Med. Chem. **39**, 2559, (1996), Pharmacol. Res., **24**, 149 (1991), Circulation, **90**, 2032 (1994) and Anal. Sci. **9**, 429, (1993). Known bispidine-based antiarrhythmic compounds include bisaramil (3-methyl-7-ethyl-9α,4'-(Cl-benzoyloxy)-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane), tedisamil (3',7'-bis(cyclopropylmethyl)spiro-(cyclopentane-1,9'-3,7]diazabicyclo-[3.3.1]nonane), SAZ-VII-22 (3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-7-isopropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane), SAZ-VII-23 (3-benzoyl-7-isopropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane), GLG-V-13 (3-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)benzoyl]-7-isopropyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane), KMC-IV-84 (7-[4'-(1*H*-imidazolo-1-yl)benzenesulfonyl]-3-isopropyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane dihydro-perchlorate and ambasilide (3-(4-aminobenzoyl)-7-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane).

We have surprisingly found that a novel group of bispidine-based compounds exhibit electrophysiological activity, preferably class III

electrophysiological activity, and are therefore expected to be useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias.

Disclosure of the Invention

According to the invention there is provided compounds of formula I,



I

wherein

R^1 represents C_{1-12} alkyl, $-(CH_2)_a$-aryl, or $-(CH_2)_a$-Het^1 (all of which are optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy);

a represents 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

Het^1 represents a five to ten-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

X represents O or S;

R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} independently represent H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^2 and R^3 independently represent H, C_{1-4} alkyl (optionally substituted and/or terminated with one or more nitro or cyano groups), OR^7, $N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$, $OC(O)R^8$ or together form $-O-(CH_2)_2-O-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$ or $-(CH_2)_5-$;

R^7 and R^8 independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl or $-(CH_2)_b$-aryl (which latter two groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy);

R^{7a} and R^{7b} independently represent H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

b represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R^4 represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

D represents H, C_{1-4} alkyl, $-OR^9$, or $-(CH_2)_cN(R^{10})(R^{11})$;

R^9 represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-C(O)R^{12}$, $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2 (which latter three groups are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)R^{13}$, $C(O)OR^{14}$ and/or $-N(H)S(O)_eR^{15}$);

R^{10} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-(CH_2)_f$-aryl, $-C(NH)NH_2$, $-S(O)_2R^{15a}$, $-[C(O)]_gN(R^{16})(R^{17})$, $-C(O)R^{18}$ or $-C(O)OR^{19}$;

e represents 0, 1 or 2;

g represent 1 or 2;

R^{11} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-C(O)R^{20}$ or $-(CH_2)_h$-aryl (which latter group is optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more

substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19} and R^{20} independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl, Het^3 or $-(CH_2)_j$-aryl (which latter three groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

R^{15} and R^{15a} independently represent C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or $-(CH_2)_k$-aryl (all of which are all optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents chosen from halo, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

c, d, f, h, j and k independently represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

Het^2 and Het^3 independently represent five to ten-membered heterocyclic rings containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

R^6 represents one or more optional substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally terminated by $N(H)C(O)OR^{20a}$), C_{1-6} alkoxy, $-C(O)N(H)R^{21}$, $-NHC(O)N(H)R^{22}$, $-N(H)S(O)_2R^{23}$ and/or $-OS(O)_2R^{24}$;

R^{21} and R^{22} independently represent H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{20a}, R^{23} and R^{24} independently represent C_{1-6} alkyl;

A represents a single bond, C_{1-6} alkylene, $-N(R^{25})(CH_2)_m-$, $-O(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mC(H)(OR^{25})(CH_2)_n-$ (in which latter three groups, the $-(CH_2)_m-$ group is attached to the bispidine nitrogen atom and which latter four groups are optionally substituted by one or more -OH groups);

B represents a single bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$, $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_q-$, $-(CH_2)_pO-$ (in which three latter groups, the $-(CH_2)_p-$ group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4), $-C(O)N(R^{26})-$ (in which latter group, the -C(O)- group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4), $-N(R^{26})C(O)O(CH_2)_p-$ or $-N(R^{26})(CH_2)_p-$ (in which latter two groups, the $N(R^{26})$ group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4);

m, n and p independently represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q represents 0, 1 or 2;

R^{25} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl or $C(O)R^{27}$;

R^{26} represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{27} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, Het^4 or $-(CH_2)_r$-aryl (which latter two groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

Het^4 represents a five to ten-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

r represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof;

provided that:

(a) R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} do not all simultaneously represent H;

(b) R^{5a} and R^{5b} do not represent C_{1-3} alkyl when R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} all represent H; and

(c) when D represents -OH or $-(CH_2)_cN(R^{10})R^{11}$ in which c represents 0, then:-

(i) A does not represent $-N(R^{25})(CH_2)_m-$, $-O(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mC(H)(OR^{25})(CH_2)_n-$ (in which n is 0); and/or

(ii) p does not represent 0 when B represents $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$, $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_q-$ or $-(CH_2)_pO-$,

which compounds are referred to hereinafter as "the compounds of the invention".

Aryl groups that may be mentioned include C_{6-10} aryl groups, such as phenyl, naphthyl and the like. Oxyaryl groups that may be mentioned include C_{6-10} oxyaryl groups, such as oxyphenyl (phenoxy), oxynaphthyl (naphthoxy) and the like. When substituted, aryl and aryloxy groups are preferably substituted by between one and three substituents.

Het^1, Het^2, Het^3 and Het^4 groups that may be mentioned include those containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms (selected from the group oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur) and in which the total number of atoms in the ring system is between five and ten. Het (Het^1, Het^2, Het^3 and Het^4) groups may be wholly/partly aromatic in character and may be bicyclic. Heterocyclic groups that may be mentioned include morpholinyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, cinnolinyl, quinazolinyl, phthalazinyl, purinyl, benzimidazolyl, pyrimindinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazinyl, piperidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrollidinonyl, triazolyl, imidazolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, dioxanyl, benzodioxanyl, benzodioxolyl, benzodioxepanyl, benzomorpholinyl, indolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, benzothiophenyl, thiophenyl, chromanyl, thiochromanyl, benzofuranyl, pyranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, furanyl and the like. Substituents on Het (Het^1, Het^2, Het^3 and Het^4) groups may, where appropriate, be located on any atom in the ring system including a heteroatom. The point of attachment of Het (Het^1, Het^2, Het^3 and Het^4) groups may be *via* any atom in the ring system including (where appropriate) a heteroatom. Het (Het^1,

Het^2, Het^3 and Het^4) groups may optionally be in the N- or S-oxidised form.

Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives include salts and solvates. Salts which may be mentioned include acid addition salts. Pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives also include C_{1-4} alkyl quaternary ammonium salts and N-oxides, provided that, when a N-oxide is present:

(a) no Het (Het^1, Het^2, Het^3, Het^4) groups contain an unoxidised S-atom;

(b) X does not represent S;

(c) q does not represent 0, when B represents $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_q-$; and/or

(d) e does not represent 0, when R^9 is substituted by $N(H)S(O)_eR^{15}$.

The compounds of the invention may exhibit tautomerism. All tautomeric forms and mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention.

The compounds of the invention may also contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and may therefore exhibit optical and/or diastereoisomerism. Diastereoisomers may be separated using conventional techniques, e.g. chromatography or fractional crystallisation. The various stereoisomers may be isolated by separation of a racemic or other mixture of the compounds using conventional, e.g. fractional crystallisation or HPLC, techniques. Alternatively the desired optical isomers may be made by reaction of the appropriate optically active starting materials under conditions which will not cause racemisation or epimerisation, or by derivatisation, for example with a homochiral acid followed by separation of the diastereomeric esters by conventional means (e.g. HPLC, chromatography over silica). All stereoisomers are included within the scope of the invention.

Alkyl groups that R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, R^7, R^{7a}, R^{7b}, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{15a}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20}, R^{20a}, R^{21}, R^{22}, R^{23}, R^{24}, R^{25}, R^{26}, R^{27} and D may represent, and with which R^1, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{15a}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20} and R^{27} may be substituted; and alkoxy groups that R^6 may represent, and with which R^1, R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{15a}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20} and R^{27} may be substituted, may be linear or, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. three) of carbon atoms, be branched and/or cyclic. Further, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. four) of carbon atoms, such alkyl and alkoxy groups may also be part cyclic/acyclic. Such alkyl and alkoxy groups may also be saturated or, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. two) of carbon atoms, be unsaturated and/or interrupted by oxygen and/or substituted by one or more fluoro groups.

Alkylene groups that A and B may represent, and $-(CH_2)-$ containing groups that R^1, R^2 and R^3 (together), R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{15a}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}, R^{20}, R^{27}, A, B and D may include, may be linear or, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. two) of carbon atoms, be branched. Such alkylene groups and $-(CH_2)-$ containing chains may also be saturated or, when there is a sufficient number (i.e. two) of carbon atoms, be unsaturated and/or interrupted by oxygen.

As used herein, the term "halo" includes fluoro, chloro, bromo or iodo.

Abbreviations are listed at the end of this specification.

Preferred compounds of the invention include those in which:

R^1 represents optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_a$-phenyl in which a is 0, 1, 2 or 3, or, preferably, optionally substituted, optionally unsaturated, linear,

branched or cyclic, C_{1-8} alkyl (which latter group may also be interrupted by an oxygen atom);

R^2 represents H;

R^3 represents H;

R^4 represents H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^{5a} and R^{5b} either both represent H or both represent methyl;

R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} independently represent H or C_{1-2} alkyl;

R^6 represents one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6} alkyl (which alkyl group is optionally terminated by a $N(H)C(O)OR^{20a}$ group (in which R^{20a} represents C_{1-5} alkyl)), cyano, nitro, amino, $C(O)N(H)R^{21}$ and/or $-N(H)S(O)_2R^{23}$;

X represents O;

A represents a single bond or linear, or branched, C_{1-4} alkylene (which group is also optionally interrupted by O);

B represents a single bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_pO-$ or $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$ (in which latter two cases p is 1, 2 or 3);

D represents H, OR^9 (in which R^9 represents H, C_{1-3} alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl) or $N(H)R^{10}$ (in which R^{10} represents H or C_{1-4} alkyl);

when the bispidine nitrogen bearing A optionally bears a C_{1-4} alkyl group, thus forming a quaternary ammonium salt, the alkyl group is a methyl group.

More preferred compounds of the invention include those in which:

R^1 represents linear or branched C_{2-6} alkyl;

R^4 represents H;

R^{5a} and R^{5b} both represent H;

R^6 represents cyano, preferably in the *para* position relative to B;

A represents C_{1-4} alkylene;

B represents a single bond or $-(CH_2)_pO-$ (in which p is 1 or 2);

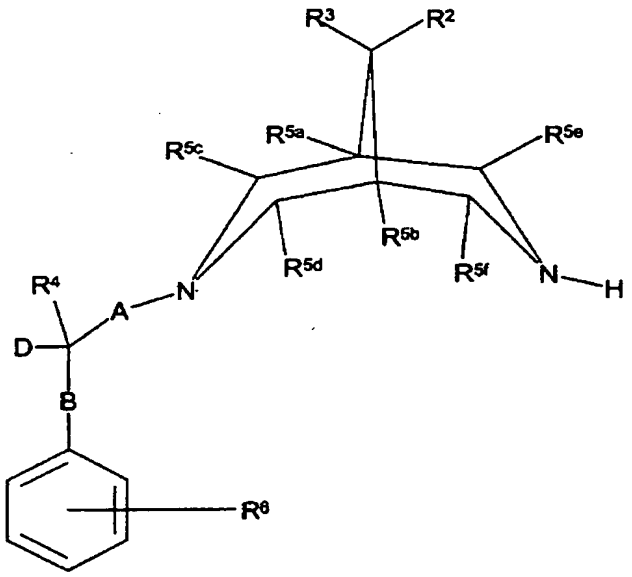
D represents H, OH, NH_2 or phenoxy (optionally substituted on the phenyl ring by one or more C_{1-3} alkoxy groups).

Preferred compounds of the invention include the compounds of Examples described hereinafter.

Preparation

According to the invention there is also provided a process for the preparation of compounds of formula I which comprises:

(a) reaction of a compound of formula II,



II

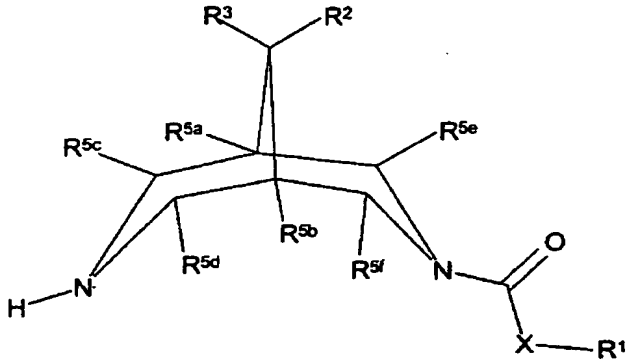
wherein R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and D are as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula III,

$$R^1XC(O)L^1 \qquad \text{III}$$

wherein L^1 represents a leaving group, such as Hal, imidazolyl or $-OC(O)XR^1$, Hal represents Cl, Br or I, and R^1 and X are as hereinbefore

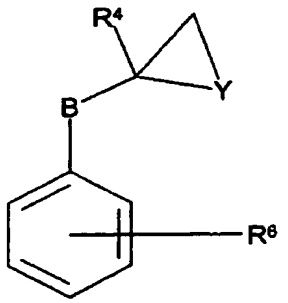
defined, for example at or above room temperature in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. aqueous NaOH, K_2CO_3 or triethylamine) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. CH_2Cl_2, THF, acetonitrile, toluene, or mixtures of such solvents);

(b) for compounds of formula I in which A represents CH_2 and D represents –OH or -N(H)R^{10}, wherein R^{10} is as hereinbefore defined, reaction of a compound of formula IV,



IV

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula V,

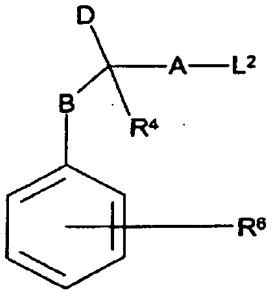


V

wherein Y represents O or N(R^{10}) and R^4, R^6, R^{10} and B are as hereinbefore defined, for example at elevated temperature (e.g. 60°C to reflux) in the

presence of a suitable solvent (e.g. a lower alkyl alcohol (e.g. IPA), acetonitrile, or a mixture of a lower alkyl alcohol and water);

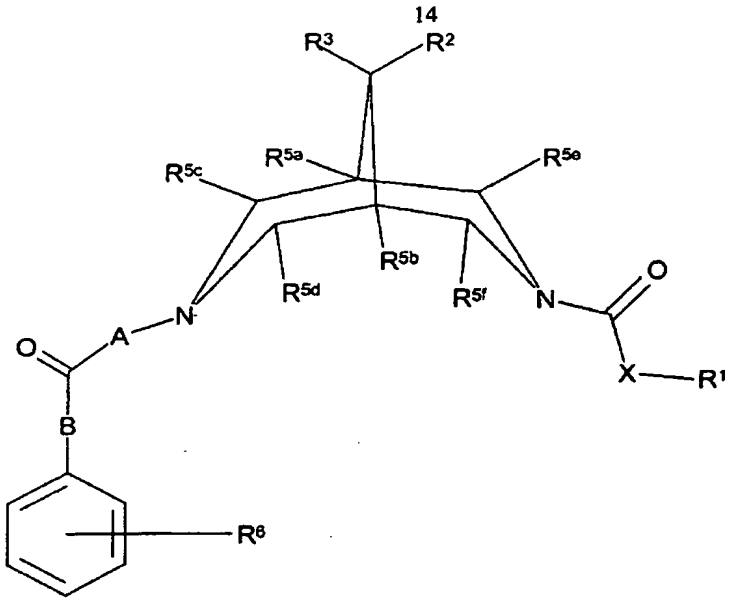
(c) reaction of a compound of formula IV, as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula VI,



VI

wherein L^2 represents a leaving group (e.g. mesylate, tosylate or Hal, where Hal is as hereinbefore defined) and R^4, R^6, A, B and D are as hereinbefore defined, for example at elevated temperature (e.g. between 35°C and reflux temperature) in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. triethylamine or K_2CO_3) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile or dimethylsulfoxide);

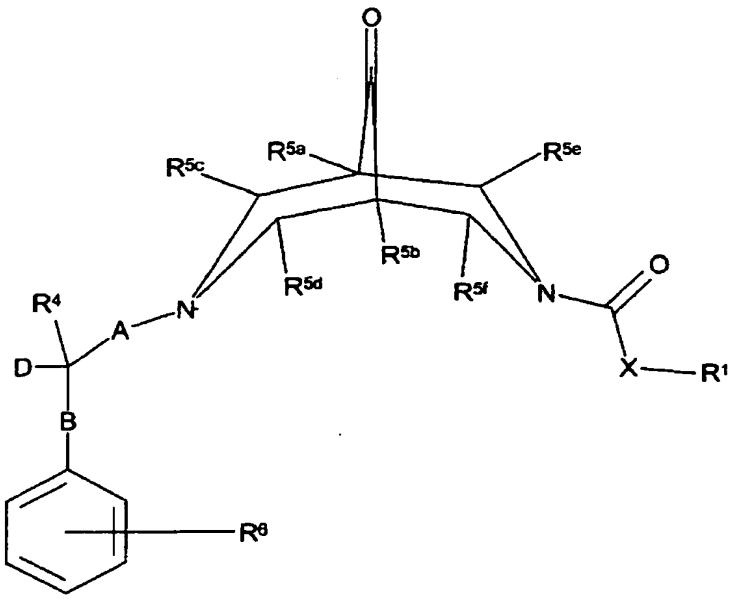
(d) for compounds of formula I in which D represents H or OH and R^4 represents H, reduction of a compound of formula VII,



VII

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and X are as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent and under appropriate reaction conditions; for example, for formation of compounds of formula I in which D represents -OH, reduction may be performed under mild reaction conditions in the presence of e.g. sodium borohydride and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. THF); and for formation of compounds of formula I in which D represents H, reduction may be performed by activating the relevant C=O group using an appropriate agent (such as tosylhydrazine) in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (e.g. sodium borohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. a lower alkyl alcohol);

(e) for compounds of formula I in which R^2 and R^3 both represent H, reduction of a corresponding compound of formula VIII,



VIII

wherein R^1, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B, D and X are as hereinbefore defined, and in which the bridgehead C=O group may be activated using an appropriate agent, such as tosylhydrazine, in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (e.g. sodium borohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. a lower alkyl alcohol); when the C=O group is activated, the activation step may be carried out at between room and reflux temperature in the presence of an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. a lower alkyl alcohol such as methanol, ethanol or IPA), whereafter the reducing agent may be added to the reaction mixture and the reduction carried out at between 60°C and reflux, advantageously in the presence of a suitable organic acid (e.g. acetic acid);

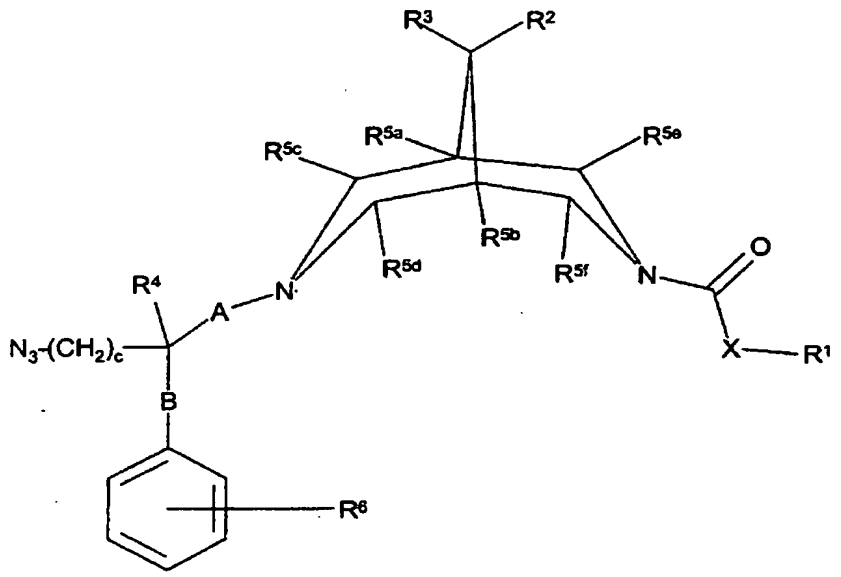
(f) for compounds of formula I in which one of R^2 and R^3 represents H and the other represents -OH, reduction of a corresponding compound of formula VIII, as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of a mild reducing agent, e.g. sodium borohydride, and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. a lower alcohol such as methanol or ethanol);

(g) for compounds of formula I in which R^2 and/or R^3 represent $OC(O)R^8$ and R^8 is as hereinbefore defined, coupling of a corresponding compound of formula I in which R^2 and/or R^3 (as appropriate) represent OH and a compound of formula VIIIA,

$$R^8CO_2H \qquad \text{VIIIA}$$

wherein R^8 is as hereinbefore defined, for example at ambient temperature (e.g. 25°C) in the presence of a suitable coupling agent (e.g. 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide), an appropriate catalyst (e.g. 4-dimethylaminopyridine) and a reaction-inert organic solvent (e.g. THF);

(h) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-(CH_2)_cNH_2$, reduction of a corresponding compound of formula IX,



IX

wherein c, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and X are as hereinbefore defined, for example by hydrogenation at a suitable pressure in the presence of a suitable catalyst (e.g. palladium on carbon) and an appropriate solvent (e.g. a water-ethanol mixture);

(i) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})C(O)NH(R^{17})$, in which R^{11} and R^{17} are as hereinbefore defined, except that R^{11} does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})H$, in which R^{11} is as hereinbefore defined except that is does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$ in which R^{20} is as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula X,

$$R^{17}N=C=O \qquad X$$

wherein R^{17} is as hereinbefore defined, for example at ambient temperature (e.g. 25°C) in the presence of a suitable solvent (e.g. benzene);

(j) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(H)[C(O)]_2NH_2$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-NH_2$ with oxalic acid diamide, for example at between -10 and 25°C in the presence of a suitable coupling agent (e.g. 1-(3-dimethylamino-propyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide), an appropriate activating agent (e.g. 1-hydroxybenzotriazole), a suitable base (e.g. triethylamine) and a reaction-inert organic solvent (e.g. DMF);

(k) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{18}$, in which R^{11} and R^{18} are as hereinbefore defined, except that R^{11} does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})H$, in which R^{11} is as hereinbefore defined except that it does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, with a compound of formula XI,

$$R^{18}C(O)R^{x} \qquad XI$$

wherein R^{x} represents a suitable leaving group, such as C_{1-4} alkoxy, Hal (e.g. Cl, Br) or *p*-nitrophenyl and R^{18} is as hereinbefore defined, for example at between ambient and reflux temperature in the presence of a

suitable solvent (e.g. methanol or DMSO) and (as appropriate) a suitable base (e.g. K_2CO_3 or TEA);

(l) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(H)R^{10}$ and R^{10} is as hereinbefore defined except that it does not represent H or $-C(NH)NH_2$, reaction of a corresponding compound wherein D represents $-NH_2$ with a compound of formula XIA,

$$R^{10a}L^1 \qquad \text{XIA}$$

wherein R^{10a} represents R^{10} as hereinbefore defined, except that it does not represent H or $-C(NH)NH_2$ and L^1 is as hereinbefore defined, for example under conditions that are known to those skilled in the art;

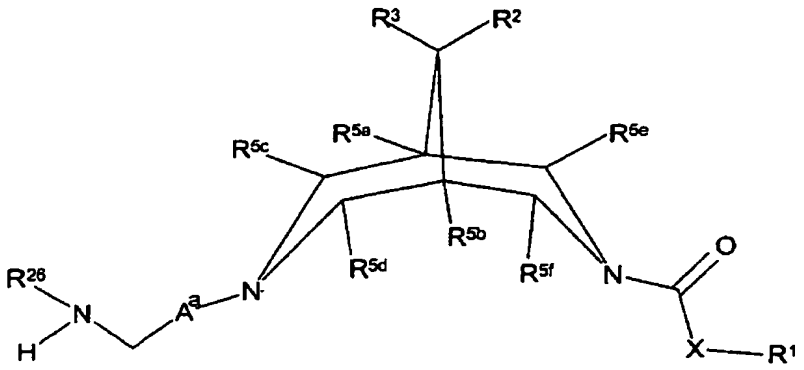
(m) for compounds of formula I which are bispidine-nitrogen N-oxide derivatives, oxidation of the corresponding bispidine nitrogen of a corresponding compound of formula I, in the presence of a suitable oxidising agent (e.g. *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid), for example at 0°C in the presence of a suitable organic solvent (e.g. DCM);

(n) for compounds of formula I which are C_{1-4} alkyl quaternary ammonium salt derivatives, in which the alkyl group is attached to a bispidine nitrogen, reaction, at the bispidine nitrogen, of a corresponding compound of formula I with a compound of formula XII,

$$R^aHal \qquad \text{XII}$$

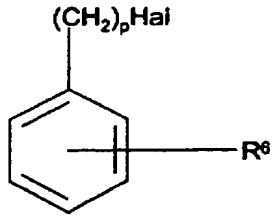
wherein R^a represents C_{1-4} alkyl and Hal is as hereinbefore defined, for example at room temperature in the presence of an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. DMF), followed by purification (using e.g. HPLC) in the presence of a suitable counter-ion provider (e.g. NH_4OAc);

(o) for compounds of formula I in which D and R^4 both represent H, A represents C_{1-6} alkylene, B represents $-N(R^{26})(CH_2)_p-$ and R^{26} and p are as hereinbefore defined, reaction of a compound of formula XIII,



XIII

wherein A^a represents C_{1-6} alkylene and R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^{26} and X are as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XIV,



XIV

wherein R^6, p and Hal are as hereinbefore defined, for example at 40°C in the presence of a suitable organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile);

(p) reaction of a compound of formula II, as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula XV,

R^1XH XV

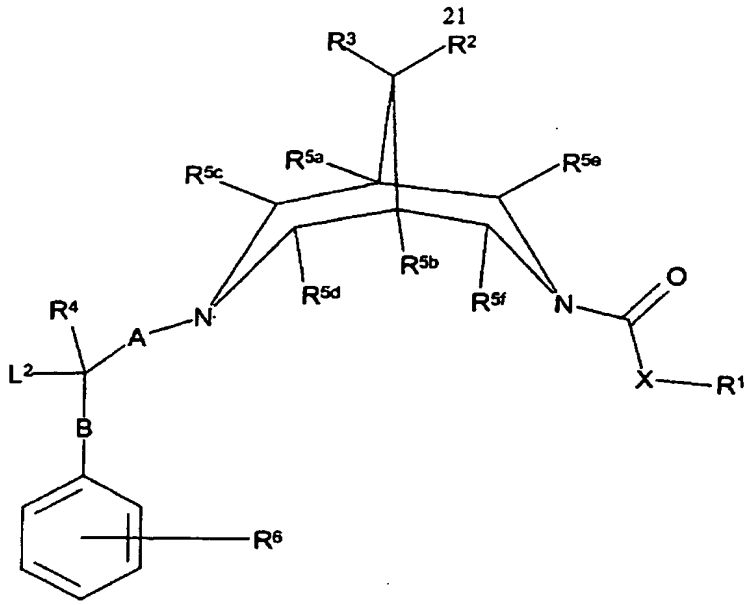
wherein R^1 and X are as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, for example by refluxing in the presence of a suitable organic solvent (e.g. THF);

(q) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I, in which D represents OH with a compound of formula XVI,

$$R^{9a}OH \qquad XVI$$

wherein R^{9a} represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2 and d and Het^2 are as hereinbefore defined, for example at between ambient (e.g. 25°C) and reflux temperature, under Mitsunobu-type conditions (i.e. in the presence of e.g. triphenylphosphine, an azodicarboxylate derivative (e.g. 1,1'-(azodicarbonyl)dipiperidine) and a suitable organic solvent (e.g. dichloromethane));

(r) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2, reaction of a compound of formula XVII,



XVII

wherein L^2, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, X, A and B are as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XVI as hereinbefore defined, for example at between ambient (e.g. 25°C) and reflux temperature, under Williamson-type conditions (i.e. in the presence of an appropriate base (e.g. KOH or NaH) and a suitable organic solvent (e.g. dimethylsulfoxide or DMF));

(s) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents $C(O)R^{12}$ and R^{12} is as hereinbefore defined, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents OH with a compound of formula XVIII,

$$R^{12}CO_2H \qquad \text{XVIII}$$

wherein R^{12} is as hereinbefore defined, for example at ambient temperature (e.g. 25°C) in the presence of a suitable coupling agent (e.g. 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide), an appropriate catalyst (e.g. 4-dimethylaminopyridine) and a reaction-inert organic solvent (e.g. THF);

(t) for compounds of formula I in which one or both of R^2 and R^3 represent $-N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$ in which one or both of R^{7a} and R^{7b} represents C_{1-6}

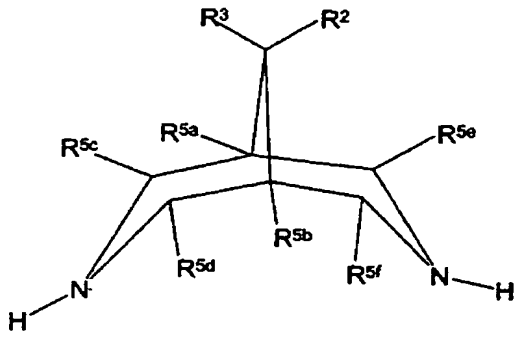
alkyl, alkylation of a corresponding compound of formula I in which R^2 and/or R^3 represent $-N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$ (as appropriate) in which R^{7a} and/or R^{7b} (as appropriate) represent H, using a compound of formula XVIIIA,

$$R^{7c}L^1 \qquad \text{XVIIIA}$$

wherein R^{7c} represents C_{1-6} alkyl and L^1 is as hereinbefore defined, for example under conditions that are well known to those skilled in the art; or

(u) conversion of one R^6 substituent to another using techniques well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula II may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XIX,

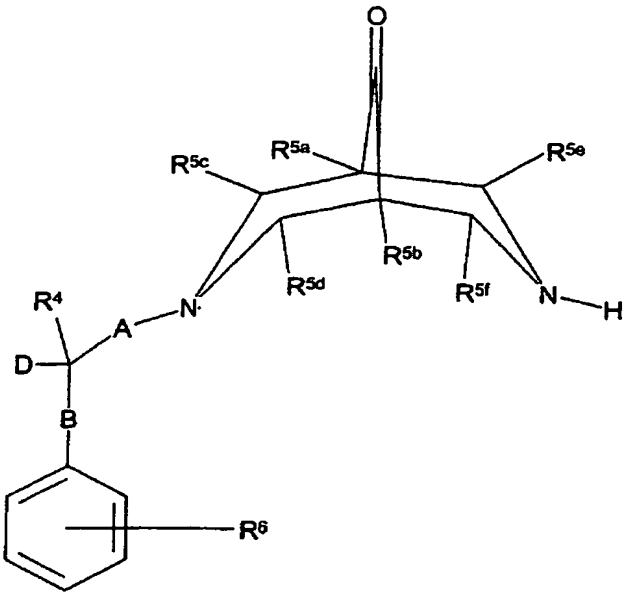


XIX

wherein R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} are as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula VI as hereinbefore defined, for example as described hereinbefore for synthesis of compounds of formula I (process step (c)).

Compounds of formula II in which A represents CH_2 and D represents OH or $N(H)R^{10}$ may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XIX, as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula V as hereinbefore defined, for example as described hereinbefore for synthesis of compounds of formula I (process step (b)).

Compounds of formula II in which R^2 and R^3 both represent H may be prepared by reduction of a compound of formula XX,



XX

wherein R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and D are as hereinbefore defined, and in which the C=O group may be activated using an appropriate agent, such as tosylhydrazine, for example as described hereinbefore for synthesis of compounds of formula I (process step (e)).

Compounds of formula II in which R^2 represents OH and R^3 represents optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XX, or a protected derivative thereof, with a compound of formula XXI,

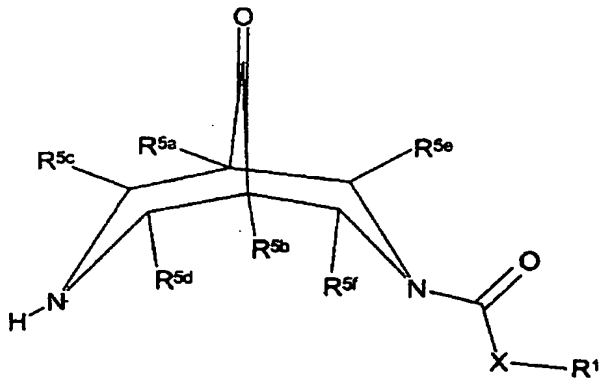
$$R^{3a}MgHal \qquad XXI$$

wherein R^{3a} represents C_{1-4} alkyl (optionally substituted and/or terminated with one or more cyano groups) and Hal is as hereinbefore defined, for example at between -25°C and ambient temperature in the presence of a suitable solvent (e.g. diethyl ether).

Compounds of formula IV may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XIX, as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula III as hereinbefore defined, for example as described hereinbefore for synthesis of compounds of formula I (process step (a)).

Compounds of formula IV may alternatively be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XIX, as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula XV, as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, for example as described hereinbefore for synthesis of compounds of formula I (process step (p)).

Compounds of formula IV in which R^2 and R^3 represent H may alternatively be prepared by reduction of a corresponding compound of formula XXII,



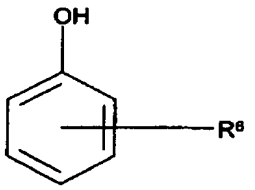
XXII

wherein R^1, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as hereinbefore defined, and in which the bridgehead C=O group may be activated using an appropriate agent, such as tosylhydrazine, for example as described hereinbefore for compounds of formula I (process step (e)).

Compounds of formula IV in which one or more of R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and/or R^{5f} represent C_{1-3} alkyl may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula IV in which R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and/or R^{5f} (as appropriate) represent H, with an appropriate alkylating agent (e.g. dimethyl sulfate), for example in the presence of a suitable strong base (e.g. *s*-BuLi), N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine and a reaction-inert solvent (e.g. THF).

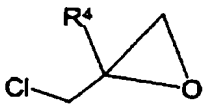
Compounds of formula V may be prepared in accordance with techniques which are well known to those skilled in the art. For example, compounds of formula V in which:

(1) B represents $-CH_2O-$ and Y represents O may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XXIII,



XXIII

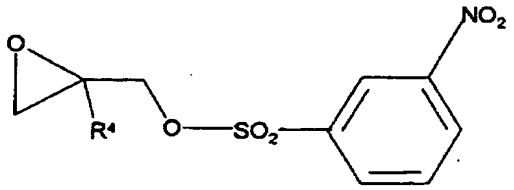
wherein R^6 is as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula XXIV,



XXIV

wherein R^4 is as hereinbefore defined, for example at elevated temperature (e.g. between 60°C and reflux temperature) in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. K_2CO_3 or NaOH) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile or toluene/water), or as otherwise described in the prior art;

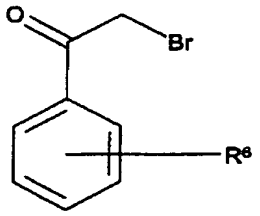
(2) B represents $-CH_2O-$ and Y represents O may alternatively be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XXIII, as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula XXV,



XXV

wherein R^4 is as hereinbefore defined, for example at between room temperature and elevated temperature (e.g. 40°C) in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. K_2CO_3 or potassium ethoxide) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile or DMF);

(3) B represents a single bond, Y represents O and R^4 represents H may be prepared by reduction of a compound of formula XXVI,

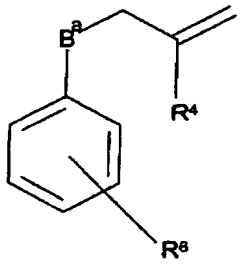


XXVI

wherein R^6 is as hereinbefore defined, for example at between -15°C and room temperature in the presence of a suitable reducing agent (e.g. $NaBH_4$) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. THF), followed by an internal displacement reaction of the resultant intermediate, for example at room temperature in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. K_2CO_3) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile);

(4) B represents C_{1-4} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$, $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_2-$ or

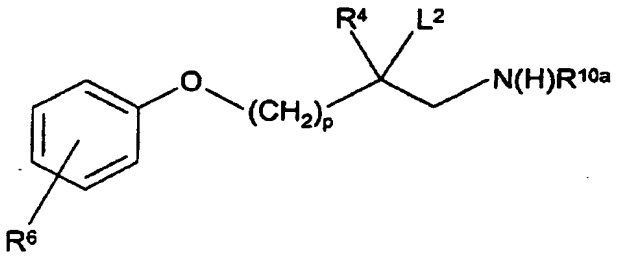
$-(CH_2)_pO-$ (in which latter three groups p represents 1, 2, 3 or 4) and Y represents O may be prepared by oxidation of a compound of formula XXVII,



XXVII

in which B^a represents a single bond, C_{1-3} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_{p-1}N(R^{26})-$, $-(CH_2)_{p-1}S(O)_2-$ or $-(CH_2)_{p-1}O-$ (in which latter three groups p represents 1, 2, 3 or 4) and R^{26} is as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of a suitable oxidising agent (e.g. *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid), for example by refluxing in the presence of a suitable organic solvent (e.g. dichloromethane); or

(5) B represents $-(CH_2)_pO-$, Y represents $N(R^{10})$ and R^{10} represents $-S(O)_2R^{15a}$ or $-C(O)OR^{19}$ may be prepared by cyclisation of a compound of formula XXVIIA,



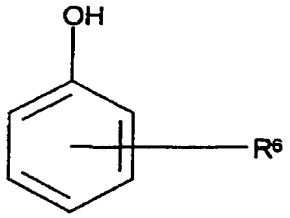
XXVIIA

wherein R^{10a} represents $-S(O)_2R^{15a}$ or $-C(O)OR^{19}$ and p, R^4, R^6, R^{15a}, R^{19} and L^2 are as hereinbefore defined, for example at between 0°C and reflux temperature in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. sodium hydroxide) and an appropriate solvent (e.g. dichloromethane, water, or a mixture thereof)

and, if necessary a phase transfer catalyst (such as tetrabutylammonium hydrogensulfate).

Compounds of formula VI may be prepared by standard techniques. For example compounds of formula VI in which:

(1) B represents $-(CH_2)_pO-$ may be prepared by coupling a compound of formula XXVIII,



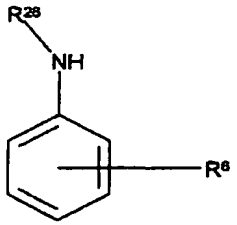
XXVIII

wherein R^6 is as hereinbefore defined, to a compound of formula XXIX,

$$L^4\text{-}(CH_2)_p\text{-}C(D)(R^4)\text{-}A\text{-}L^2 \qquad \text{XXIX}$$

wherein L^4 represents a suitable leaving group (e.g. Hal) and Hal, p, R^4, A, D and L^2 are as hereinbefore defined;

(2) B represents $-C(O)N(R^{26})-$ may be prepared by coupling a compound of formula XXX,



XXX

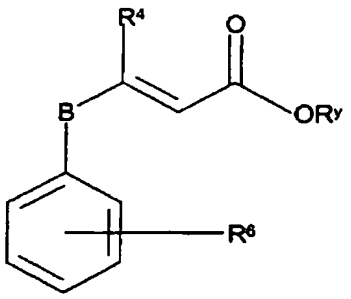
wherein R^6 and R^{26} are as hereinbefore defined, to a compound of formula XXXI,

$$L^4\text{-}C(O)\text{-}C(D)(R^4)\text{-}A\text{-}L^2 \qquad \text{XXXI}$$

wherein L^4, R^4, A, D and L^2 are as hereinbefore defined;

in both cases, under conditions which are well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula VI in which A represents C_2-alkylene and D represents OR^9, in which R^9 represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2 may alternatively be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula XVI as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XXXII,



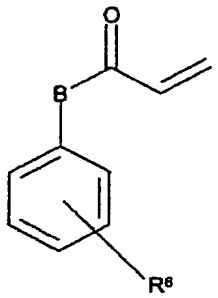
XXXII

wherein R^y represents C_{1-4} alkyl or aryl (which two groups are optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from C_{1-4} alkyl or halo) and R^4, R^6 and B are as hereinbefore defined, for example at between ambient temperature (e.g. 25°C) and reflux temperature in the presence of a suitable base (e.g. K_2CO_3) and an appropriate organic solvent (e.g. acetonitrile), followed by conversion of the ester functionality to an L^2 group (in which L^2 is as hereinbefore defined), under conditions that are well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula V and VI in which B represents $-(CH_2)_pS(O)-$ or $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_2-$ may be prepared by oxidation of a corresponding compound of formula V or VI (as appropriate) wherein B represents $-(CH_2)_pS-$, wherein p is as hereinbefore defined, in the presence of an appropriate amount of a suitable oxidising agent (e.g. *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid) and an appropriate organic solvent.

Compounds of formula VII may be prepared in a similar fashion to compounds of formula I (see, for example, process steps (a), (b) or (c)).

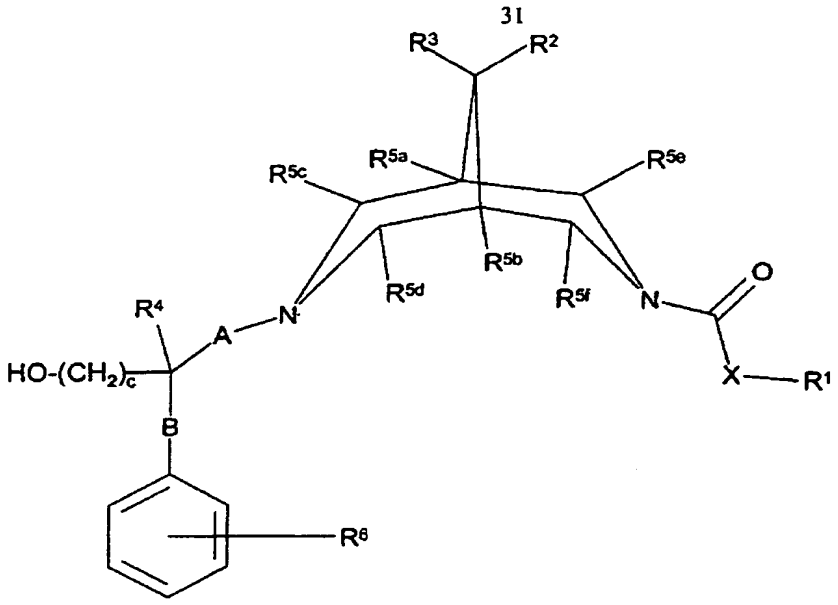
Alternatively, compounds of formula VII in which A represents C_2 alkylene may be prepared by reaction of a corresponding compound of formula IV, as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XXXIII,



XXXIII

wherein R^6 and B are as hereinbefore defined, for example a room temperature in the presence of a suitable organic solvent (e.g. ethanol).

Compounds of formula IX may be prepared by reaction of a corresponding compound of formula XXXIIIA,



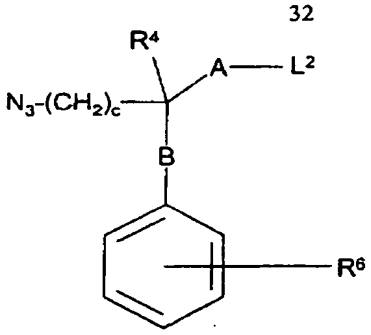
XXXIIIA

wherein c, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, X, A and B are as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XXXIV,

$$R^yS(O)_2Cl \qquad \text{XXXIV}$$

wherein R^y is as hereinbefore defined, for example at between -10 and 25°C in the presence of a suitable solvent (e.g. dichloromethane), followed by reaction with a suitable source of the azide ion (e.g. sodium azide) for example at between ambient and reflux temperature in the presence of an appropriate solvent (e.g. DMF) and a suitable base (e.g. $NaHCO_3$).

Compounds of formula IX may alternatively be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula IV as hereinbefore defined with a compound of formula XXXIVA,



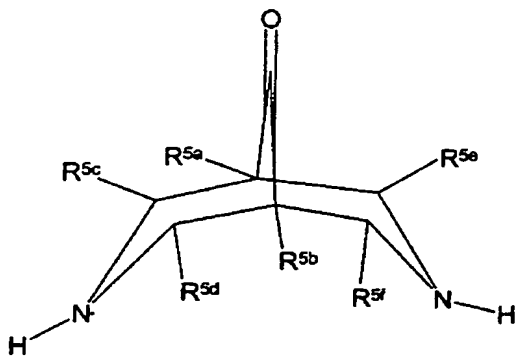
XXXIVA

wherein L^2, R^4, R^6, A, B and c are as hereinbefore defined, for example under analogous conditions to those described hereinbefore for preparation of compounds of formula I (process step (c)).

Compounds of formula XIII may be prepared by removing an optionally substituted benzyloxycarbonyl unit from (i.e. deprotecting) a corresponding compound of formula I in which D and R^4 both represent H and B represents $-N(R^{26})C(O)O(CH_2)-$, A represents A^a and A^a is as hereinbefore defined under conditions which are well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula XVII may be prepared by replacement of the OH group of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents OH with an L^2 group under conditions that are well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula XIX in which R^2 and R^3 both represent H may be prepared by reduction of a compound of formula XXXV,



XXXV

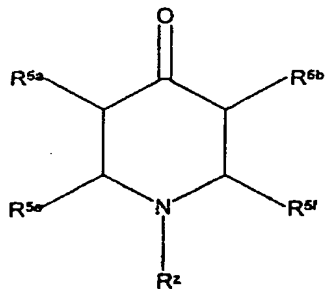
wherein R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} are as hereinbefore defined, under appropriate conditions (for example conditions such as those described in respect of the preparation of compounds of formula I (process step (e))).

Compounds of formula XIX in which R^2 represents OH and R^3 represents R^{3a} may be prepared by reaction of a corresponding compound of formula XXXV as hereinbefore defined, with a compound of formula XXI as hereinbefore defined, under appropriate conditions (for example conditions such as those described for the production of compounds of formula II in which R^2 represents OH and R^3 represents R^{3a}).

Compounds of formula XXXIIIA may be prepared in analogous fashion to corresponding compounds of formula I.

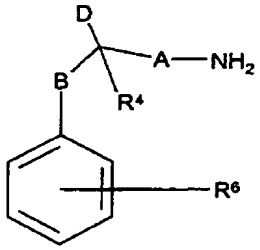
Compounds of formula XXXIVA may be prepared in analogous fashion to compounds of formula IX (i.e. from the corresponding alcohol including a $-(CH_2)_cOH$ group).

Compounds of formulae VIII, XX, XXII and XXXV (in which, in all cases, R^{5c} and R^{5d} both represent H) may be prepared, advantageously, by reaction of a compound of formula XXXVI,



XXXVI

wherein R^z represents H or -C(O)XR^1 and R^1, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof, with (as appropriate) either (1) a compound of formula XXXVII,



XXXVII

or a protected derivative thereof, wherein R^4, R^6, A, B and D are as hereinbefore defined, or (2) NH_3 (or a protected (e.g. benzyl) derivative thereof), in all cases in the presence of a formaldehyde (i.e. an appropriate source of formaldehyde, such as paraformaldehyde or formalin solution).

The formation of compounds of formulae VIII, XX, XXII and XXXV may be carried out in this way for example at between room temperature and reflux (depending upon the concentration of the reactants) in the presence of an appropriate solvent (e.g. ethanol or methanol) and, preferably, in the presence of an organic acid (e.g. a C_{1-6} carboxylic acid, especially acetic acid).

The skilled person will also appreciate that this process may also be used to prepare compounds of formula I in which R^{5e} and R^{5f} are H, and R^{5c} and/or R^{5d} are other than H, for example by:

(i) reacting a compound of formula XXXVI in which R^z represents -C(O)XR^1 and R^{5c} and/or R^{5f} is/are other than H with, for example, benzylamine or a derivative thereof;

(ii) removal of the -C(O)XR^1 unit;

(iii) reaction at the free bispidine nitrogen of the resultant compound with a compound of formula VI as hereinbefore defined;

(iv) removal of the benzyl protecting group; and

(v) reaction at the free bispidine nitrogen of the resultant compound with, for example a compound of formula III or XV as hereinbefore defined,

under conditions well known to those skilled in the art including those described hereinbefore. This reaction will be accompanied by, at some point, conversion of the bridgehead carbonyl functionality to the desired R^2/R^3 groups.

Compounds of formula XXXVII are well known in the literature or are readily available using known techniques. For example, compounds of formula XXXVII wherein D represents -OH, R^4 represents H and A represents CH_2 may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula V in which R^4 represents H with ammonium hydroxide under conditions which are well known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formulae III, VIIIA, X, XI, XIA, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XVIIIA, XXI, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIIA, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXVI and derivatives thereof, are either commercially available, are known in the

literature, or may be obtained either by analogy with the processes described herein, or by conventional synthetic procedures, in accordance with standard techniques, from readily available starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions.

Substituents on the aryl (e.g. phenyl), and (if appropriate) heterocyclic, group(s) in compounds defined herein may be converted to other substituents using techniques well known to those skilled in the art. For example, nitrobenzene may be reduced to an aminobenzene, hydroxy may be converted to alkoxy, alkoxy may be hydrolysed to hydroxy etc.

The compounds of the invention may be isolated from their reaction mixtures using conventional techniques.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that, in the processes described above, the functional groups of intermediate compounds may be, or may need to be, protected by protecting groups.

Functional groups which it is desirable to protect include hydroxy, amino and carboxylic acid. Suitable protecting groups for hydroxy include trialkylsilyl and diarylalkylsilyl groups (e.g. *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl or trimethylsilyl), tetrahydropyranyl and alkylcarbonyloxy groups (e.g. methyl- and ethylcarbonyloxy groups). Suitable protecting groups for amino include benzyl, *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl, 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl. Suitable protecting groups for carboxylic acid include C_{1-6} alkyl or benzyl esters.

The protection and deprotection of functional groups may take place before or after any of the reaction steps described hereinbefore.

Protecting groups may be removed in accordance with techniques which are well known to those skilled in the art and as described hereinafter.

The use of protecting groups is fully described in "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry", edited by J W F McOmie, Plenum Press (1973), and "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 2nd edition, T W Greene & P G M Wutz, Wiley-Interscience (1991).

Persons skilled in the art will appreciate that, in order to obtain compounds of the invention in an alternative, and, on some occasions, more convenient, manner, the individual process steps mentioned herein may be performed in a different order, and/or the individual reactions may be performed at a different stage in the overall route (i.e. substituents may be added to and/or chemical transformations performed upon, different intermediates to those associated hereinbefore with a particular reaction). This will depend *inter alia* on factors such as the nature of other functional groups present in a particular substrate, the availability of key intermediates and the protecting group strategy (if any) to be adopted. Clearly, the type of chemistry involved will influence the choice of reagent that is used in the said synthetic steps, the need, and type, of protecting groups that are employed, and the sequence for accomplishing the synthesis.

It will also be appreciated by those skilled in the art that, although certain protected derivatives of compounds of formula I, which may be made prior to a final deprotection stage, may not possess pharmacological activity as such, they may be administered parenterally or orally and thereafter metabolised in the body to form compounds of the invention which are pharmacologically active. Such derivatives may therefore be described as

"prodrugs". Moreover, certain compounds of formula I may act as prodrugs of other compounds of formula I.

All prodrugs of compounds of formula I are included within the scope of the invention.

Some of the intermediates referred to hereinbefore are novel. According to a further aspect of the invention there is thus provided: (a) a compound of formula II as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof; (b) a compound of formula IV as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof; (c) a compound of formula VIII as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof; (d) a compound of formula XX as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof; and (e) a compound of formula XXII as hereinbefore defined, or a protected derivative thereof.

Medical and pharmaceutical use

The compounds of the invention are useful because they possess pharmacological activity. They are therefore indicated as pharmaceuticals.

Thus, according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided the compounds of the invention for use as pharmaceuticals.

In particular, the compounds of the invention exhibit myocardial electrophysiological activity, for example as demonstrated in the test described below.

The compounds of the invention are thus expected to be useful in both the prophylaxis and the treatment of arrhythmias, and in particular atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.

The compounds of the invention are thus indicated in the treatment or prophylaxis of cardiac diseases, or in indications related to cardiac diseases, in which arrhythmias are believed to play a major role, including ischaemic heart disease, sudden heart attack, myocardial infarction, heart failure, cardiac surgery and thromboembolic events.

In the treatment of arrhythmias, compounds of the invention have been found to selectively delay cardiac repolarization, thus prolonging the QT interval, and, in particular, to exhibit class III activity. Although compounds of the invention have been found to exhibit class III activity in particular, in the treatment of arrhythmias, their mode(s) of activity is/are not necessarily restricted to this class.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of treatment of an arrhythmia which method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention to a person suffering from, or susceptible to, such a condition.

Pharmaceutical preparations

The compounds of the invention will normally be administered orally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intraarterially, transdermally, intranasally, by inhalation, or by any other parenteral route, in the form of pharmaceutical preparations comprising the active ingredient either as a free base, a pharmaceutically acceptable ion exchanger or a non-toxic organic or inorganic acid addition salt, in a pharmaceutically acceptable dosage form. Depending upon the disorder and patient to be treated, as well as the route of administration, the compositions may be administered at varying doses.

The compounds of the invention may also be combined with any other drugs useful in the treatment of arrhythmias and/or other cardiovascular disorders.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is thus provided a pharmaceutical formulation including a compound of the invention in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

Suitable daily doses of the compounds of the invention in therapeutic treatment of humans are about 0.05 to 5.0 mg/kg body weight at parenteral administration.

The compounds of the invention have the advantage that they are effective against cardiac arrhythmias.

Compounds of the invention may also have the advantage that they may be more efficacious than, be less toxic than, have a broader range of activity (including exhibiting any combination of class I, class II, class III and/or class IV activity (especially class I, class II and/or class IV activity in addition to class III activity)) than, be more potent than, produce fewer side effects (including a lower incidence of proarrhythmias such as *torsades de pointes*) than, be more easily absorbed than, or that they may have other useful pharmacological properties over, compounds known in the prior art.

Biological Tests

Test A

Primary Electrophysiological Effects In Anaesthetised Guinea Pigs

Guinea pigs weighing between 660 an 1100 g were used. The animals were housed for at least one week before the experiment and had free access to food and tap water during that period.

Anaesthesia was induced by an intraperitoneal injection of pentobarbital (40 to 50 mg/kg) and catheters were introduced into one carotid artery (for blood pressure recording and blood sampling) and into one jugular vein (for drug infusions). Needle electrodes were placed on the limbs for recording of ECGs (lead II). A thermistor was placed in the rectum and the animal was placed on a heating pad, set to a rectal temperature of between 37.5 and 38.5°C.

A tracheotomy was performed and the animal was artificially ventilated with room air by use of a small animal ventilator, set to keep blood gases within

the normal range for the species. In order to reduce autonomic influences both vagi were cut in the neck, and 0.5 mg/kg of propranolol was given intravenously, 15 minutes before the start of the experiment.

The left ventricular epicardium was exposed by a left-sided thoracotomy, and a custom-designed suction electrode for recording of the monophasic action potential (MAP) was applied to the left ventricular free wall. The electrode was kept in position as long as an acceptable signal could be recorded, otherwise it was moved to a new position. A bipolar electrode for pacing was clipped to the left atrium. Pacing (2 ms duration, twice the diastolic threshold) was performed with a custom-made constant current stimulator. The heart was paced at a frequency just above the normal sinus rate during 1 minute every fifth minute throughout the study.

The blood pressure, the MAP signal and the lead II ECG were recorded on a Mingograph ink-jet recorder (Siemens-Elema, Sweden). All signals were collected (sampling frequency 1000 Hz) on a PC during the last 10 seconds of each pacing sequence and the last 10 seconds of the following minute of sinus rhythm. The signals were processed using a custom-made program developed for acquisition and analysis of physiological signals measured in experimental animals (see Axenborg and Hirsch, Comput. Methods Programs Biomed. **41**, 55 (1993)).

The test procedure consisted of taking two basal control recordings, 5 minutes apart, during both pacing and sinus rhythm. After the second control recording, the first dose of the test substance was infused in a volume of 0.2 mL into the jugular vein catheter for 30 seconds. Three minutes later, pacing was started and a new recording was made. Five minutes after the previous dose, the next dose of test substance was

administered. Six to ten consecutive doses were given during each experiment.

Data analysis

Of the numerous variables measured in this analysis, three were selected as the most important for comparison and selection of active compounds. The three variables selected were the MAP duration at 75 percent repolarization during pacing, the atrio-ventricular (AV) conduction time (defined as the interval between the atrial pace pulse and the start of the ventricular MAP) during pacing, and the heart rate (defined as the RR interval during sinus rhythm). Systolic and diastolic blood pressure were measured in order to judge the haemodynamic status of the anaesthetised animal. Further, the ECG was checked for arrhythmias and/or morphological changes.

The mean of the two control recordings was set to zero and the effects recorded after consecutive doses of test substance were expressed as percentage changes from this value. By plotting these percentage values against the cumulative dose administered before each recording, it was possible to construct dose-response curves. In this way, each experiment generated three dose-response curves, one for MAP duration, one for AV-conduction time and one for the sinus frequency (RR interval). A mean curve of all experiments performed with a test substance was calculated, and potency values were derived from the mean curve. All dose-response curves in these experiments were constructed by linear connection of the data points obtained. The cumulative dose prolonging the MAP duration by 10% from the baseline was used as an index to assess the class III electrophysiological potency of the agent under investigation (D_{10}).

The invention is illustrated by way of the following examples.

Examples

General Experimental Procedures

Mass spectra were recorded on a Finnigan MAT TSQ 700 triple quadrupole mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray interface (FAB-MS) and VG Platform II mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray interface (LC-MS), a Hewlett Packard model 6890 gas chromatograph connected to a Hewlett-Packard model 5973A mass spectrometer *via* a Hewlett Packard HP-5-MS GC column, or a Shimadzu QP-5000 GC/mass spectrometer (CI, methane). ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR measurements were performed on a BRUKER ACP 300 and Varian UNITY plus 400 and 500 spectrometers, operating at ^{1}H frequencies of 300, 400 and 500 MHz respectively, and at ^{13}C frequencies of 75.5, 100.6 and 125.7 MHz respectively. Alternatively, ^{13}C NMR measurements were performed on a BRUKER ACE 200 spectrometer at a frequency of 50.3 MHz.

Rotamers may or may not be denoted in spectra depending upon ease of interpretation of spectra. Unless otherwise stated, chemical shifts are given in ppm with the solvent as internal standard.

Example 1

tert-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

(i) 3,7-Dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-9-one

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in *J. Org. Chem.*, **41** (1976) 1593-1597.

(ii) 3,7-Dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in *J. Org. Chem.*, **41** (1976) 1593-1597, using 3,7-dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-9-one (from step (i) above) in place of N-benzyl-N'-methylbispidone.

(iii) 3-Benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

A solution of 3,7-dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (ii) above; 97 g; 6.4 mmol) in aqueous ethanol (95%) was hydrogenated over 5% Pd/C at 1 atm. until tlc indicated that the reaction was complete. The catalyst was removed by filtration through a pad of Celite®, and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to give the sub-title compound in quantitative yield.

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 30.1, 33.4, 36.0, 52.5, 59.6, 64.3, 126.9, 128.3, 128.7, 138.8.

(iv) *tert*-Butyl 7-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate was added slowly to a solution of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (iii) above; 60 g; 277 mmol) in THF (600 mL). The reaction was stirred at rt until all of the starting material had been consumed (as indicated by tlc). The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure to give a quantitative yield of the sub-title compound.

(v) *tert*-Butyl 7-benzyl-2-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine (0.98 g; 8.4 mmol) and subsequently *s*-BuLi in cyclohexane (8.46 mL; 1.3 M; 11.0 mmol) was

added to a cooled (-70°C), stirred solution of *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (from step (iv) above; 2.65 g; 8.4 mmol) in THF (17 mL) under an inert atmosphere (N_2). The reaction mixture was then allowed to warm to -40°C, at which temperature it was stirred for 1 h. The temperature was lowered again to -70°C, and a solution of dimethyl sulfate (1.64 g; 13.0 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The temperature was then allowed to reach rt before the solvent was evaporated and the residue partitioned between diethyl ether and water. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na_2SO_4), concentrated and subjected to column chromatography (CH_2Cl_2:MeOH; 40:1) to give the sub-title compound in a 30% yield.

(vi) *tert*-Butyl 7-benzyl-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

The sub-title compound was prepared in a 65% yield according to the procedure described in step (v) above, using *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-2-methyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (from step (v) above) in place of *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate.

(vii) *tert*-Butyl 2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

The sub-title compound was prepared in quantitative yield according to the procedure described in step (iii) above, using *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (from step (vi) above) in place of 3,7-dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

(viii) *tert*-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

The title compound was prepared in 75% yield (after purification by column chromatography) according to the procedure described in Example

2(iii) below, using *tert*-butyl 2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (from step (vi) above) in place of 3-benzyl-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

FAB-MS: m/z = 430.0 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in CD_3CN: δ 18.75, 21.04, 28.32, 28.57, 35.38, 36.91, 51.37, 53.24, 55.69, 59.31, 61.03, 62.19, 66.18, 71.85, 79.09, 104.32, 116.23, 119.76, 134.83, 156.62, 163.26

Example 2

tert-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

(i) 4-(2-Oxiranylmethoxy)benzonitrile

Epichlorohydrin (800 mL) and K_2CO_3 (414 g) were added to a stirred solution of *p*-cyanophenol (238 g) in 2.0 L of acetonitrile. The reaction mixture was brought to reflux under an inert atmosphere for 2 h before being filtered whilst still hot. The resulting filtrate was concentrated to give a clear oil. This was crystallized from di-*iso*-propyl ether to give the sub-title compound in a 75% yield.

(ii) 3-Benzyl-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

Ethyl acetate (10 mL) saturated with HCl was added to a stirred solution of *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (from Example 1(vi) above; 1.04 g; 3.01 mmol) in ethyl acetate (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at rt, before the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was redissolved in EtOH and passed through an ion-exchange resin

(Amberlyst® IRA 400), concentrated and then lyophilised to give the sub-title compound in quantitative yield.

(iii) 3-Benzyl-7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane; Diastereoisomers 1 and 2

A mixture of from 3-benzyl-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (ii) above; 11.1 g; 45.5 mmol) and 4-(2-oxiranylmethoxy)-benzonitrile (from step (i) above; 7.97 g; 45.5 mmol) in IPA-water (44 mL of 9:1) was stirred at 60°C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue re-dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and washed with first brine then water. The organic layer was separated, dried (Na_2SO_4) and concentrated. The crude mixture consisted of 4 diastereoisomers (a mixture of 2 diastereomeric pairs). The diastereomeric pairs were separated by chromatography on silica (DCM with 10% NH_3 satd. MeOH).

(iv) 3-[3-(4-Cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane; Diastereoisomers 1 and 2

The sub-title compound pairs was prepared in quantitative yield according to the procedure described in Example 1(iii), using the diastereomeric pairs of 3-benzyl-7-[3-(4-cyano-phenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane (pair from step (iii) above) in place of 3,7-dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

(v) *tert*-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate; Diastereoisomers 1

The title compound was prepared in 50% yield according to the procedure described in Example 1(iv), using 3-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

(Diastereomers 1 from step (iv) above) in place of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

FAB-MS: m/z = 429.9 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 11.13, 19.52, 28.15, 28.49, 34.46, 35.89, 44.80, 48.86, 53.27, 54.98, 61.15, 70.04, 70.72, 79.65, 103.87, 115.33, 119.15, 133.81, 156.23, 162.15

(vi) *tert*-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate; Diastereoisomers 2

The title compound was prepared in 50% yield according to the procedure described in Example 1(iv), using 3-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (Diastereoisomers 2 from step (iv) above) in place of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

FAB-MS: m/z = 429.7 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 10.10, 19.68, 27.67, 28.69, 34.73, 36.01, 44.99, 48.92, 51.25, 52.56, 54.72, 65.01, 71.09, 79.49,103.97, 115.44, 119.24, 133.88, 155.56, 162.26

Example 3

tert-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6-methyl-3,7-diaza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

(i) 3-Benzyl-6-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in Example 2(ii) above, using *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-2-methyl-3,7-

diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate (Example 1(v) above) in place of *tert*-butyl 7-benzyl-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate.

(ii) 3-Benzyl-7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in Example 2(iii) above, using 3-benzyl-6-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (i) above) in place of 3-benzyl-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

(iii) 3-[3-(4-Cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo-[3.3.1]nonane

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1(iii) above, using 3-benzyl-7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (ii) above) in place of 3,7-dibenzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

(iv) *tert*-Butyl 7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

The title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1(iv) above, using 3-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (from step (iii) above) in place of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

FAB-MS: m/z = 415.8 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 19.45, 28.55, 29.31, 33.77, 36.13, 44.54, 47.65, 57.32, 58.77, 59.84, 60.71, 62.28, 64.98, 70.48, 79.53, 103.96, 115.38, 119.17, 133.86, 155.42, 162.08

Example 4

tert-Butyl 7-[(2*S*)-3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate

(i) 4-[(2S)-Oxiranylmethoxy]benzonitrile

The sub-title compound was prepared in a 90% yield according to the procedure described in Example 2(i) above, but using (*R*)-(-)-epichlorohydrin.

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 44.4, 49.7, 69.0, 104.6, 115.3, 119.0, 134.0, 161.6.

(ii) 3-Benzyl-7-[(2*S*)-*3*-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane; Diastereoisomers 1 and 2

The sub-title compound was prepared according to the procedure described in Example 2(iii) above, using 4-[(2*S*)-oxiranylmethoxy]benzonitrile (from step (i) above) in place of 4-(2-oxiranylmethoxy)benzonitrile, giving a pair of diastereoisomers. the diastereoisomers were separated by column chromatography on silica (DCM and 10% NH_3 satd. MeOH).

(iii) 3-[(2*S*)-3-(4-Cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dimethyl-3,7-diaza bicyclo[3,3,1]nonane; Diastereoisomers 1 and 2

The sub-title compounds were prepared according to the procedure described in Example 3(iii) above, using 3-benzyl-7-[(2*S*)-*3*-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]-nonane (diastereoisomers 1 and 2 from step (ii) above) in place of 3-benzyl-7-[3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6-methyl-3,7-diazabi-cyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

(iv) *tert*-Butyl 7-[(2*S*)-3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate; Diastereoisomers 1

Prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1(iv) above, using 3-[(2*S*)-3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (distereoisomers 1 from step (iii) above) in place of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

ESI-MS: m/z = 429.9 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 10.09, 19.66, 27.67, 28.69, 34.72, 36.03, 44.99, 48.91, 51.24, 52.55, 54.71, 65.01, 71.09, 79.48, 103.96, 115.44, 119.23, 133.87, 155.56, 162.26

(v) *tert*-Butyl 7-[(2*S*)-3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-6,8-dimethyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane-3-carboxylate; Diastereoisomers 2

Prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1(iv) above, using 3-[(2*S*)-3-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2-methyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (distereoisomers 2 from step (iii) above) in place of 3-benzyl-3,7-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane.

ESI-MS: m/z = 429.8 $(M + H)^+$

^{13}C NMR in $CDCl_3$: δ 11.22, 19.59, 27.33, 28.57, 34.54, 35.98, 44.90, 48.94, 53.35, 55.14, 61.29, 70.16, 70.76, 79.75, 103.97, 115.37, 119.23, 133.90, 155.51, 162.20

Example 5

The compounds of the above Examples 1 to 4 were tested in Test A above and were all found to exhibit D_{10} values of more than 6.0.

Abbreviations

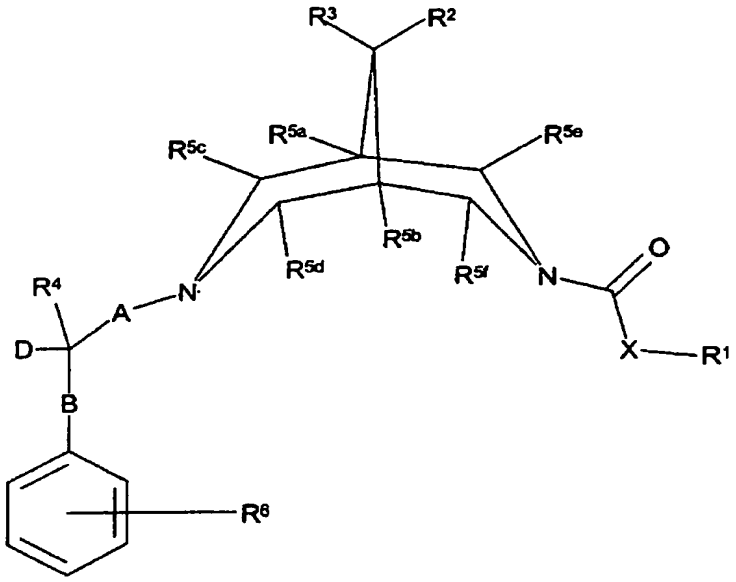
AcOH =	acetic acid
aq. =	aqueous
atm. =	atmospheres
Bu =	butyl
DMF =	dimethylformamide
EI =	electron ionisation
Et =	ethyl
EtOAc =	ethyl acetate
EtOH =	ethanol
ESI =	electron spray interface
FAB =	fast atom bombardment
h =	hours
IPA =	*iso*-propanol
LC =	liquid chromatography
HPLC =	high performance liquid chromatography
Me =	methyl
MeCN =	acetonitrile
MeOH =	methanol
min. =	minutes
MS =	mass spectroscopy
NADPH =	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, reduced form
NMR =	nuclear magnetic resonance
Pd/C =	palladium on carbon
rt. =	room temperature
sat. =	saturated
THF =	tetrahydrofuran

t.l.c. = thin layer chromatography

Prefixes *n*, *s*, *i* and *t* have their usual meanings: normal, iso, secondary and tertiary.

Claims

1. A compound of formula I,



I

wherein

R^1 represents C_{1-12} alkyl, $-(CH_2)_a$-aryl, or $-(CH_2)_a$-Het^1 (all of which are optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy);

a represents 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4;

Het^1 represents a five to ten-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

X represents O or S;

R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} independently represent H or C_{1-3} alkyl;

R^2 and R^3 independently represent H, C_{1-4} alkyl (optionally substituted and/or terminated with one or more nitro or cyano groups), OR^7, $N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$, $OC(O)R^8$ or together form $-O-(CH_2)_2-O-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$, $-(CH_2)_4-$ or $-(CH_2)_5-$;

R^7 and R^8 independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl or $-(CH_2)_b$-aryl (which latter two groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl and/or C_{1-4} alkoxy);

R^{7a} and R^{7b} independently represent H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

b represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

R^4 represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

D represents H, C_{1-4} alkyl, $-OR^9$, or $-(CH_2)_cN(R^{10})(R^{11})$;

R^9 represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-C(O)R^{12}$, $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2 (which latter three groups are optionally substituted by one or more substituents selected from -OH, halo, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)R^{13}$, $C(O)OR^{14}$ and/or $-N(H)S(O)_eR^{15}$);

R^{10} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-(CH_2)_f$-aryl, $-C(NH)NH_2$, $-S(O)_2R^{15a}$, $-[C(O)]_gN(R^{16})(R^{17})$, $-C(O)R^{18}$ or $-C(O)OR^{19}$;

e represents 0, 1 or 2;

g represent 1 or 2;

R^{11} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $-C(O)R^{20}$ or $-(CH_2)_h$-aryl (which latter group is optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19} and R^{20} independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl, Het^3 or $-(CH_2)_j$-aryl (which latter three groups are optionally

substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

R^{15} and R^{15a} independently represent C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl or $-(CH_2)_k$-aryl (all of which are all optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents chosen from halo, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

c, d, f, h, j and k independently represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

Het^2 and Het^3 independently represent five to ten-membered heterocyclic rings containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

R^6 represents one or more optional substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl (optionally terminated by $N(H)C(O)OR^{20a}$), C_{1-6} alkoxy, $-C(O)N(H)R^{21}$, $-NHC(O)N(H)R^{22}$, $-N(H)S(O)_2R^{23}$ and/or $-OS(O)_2R^{24}$;

R^{21} and R^{22} independently represent H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{20a}, R^{23} and R^{24} independently represent C_{1-6} alkyl;

A represents a single bond, C_{1-6} alkylene, $-N(R^{25})(CH_2)_m$-, $-O(CH_2)_m$- or $-(CH_2)_mC(H)(OR^{25})(CH_2)_n$- (in which latter three groups, the $-(CH_2)_m$- group is attached to the bispidine nitrogen atom and which latter four groups are optionally substituted by one or more -OH groups);

B represents a single bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})$-, $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_q$-, $-(CH_2)_pO$- (in which three latter groups, the $-(CH_2)_p$- group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4), $-C(O)N(R^{26})$- (in which latter group, the -C(O)- group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4),

$-N(R^{26})C(O)O(CH_2)_p-$ or $-N(R^{26})(CH_2)_p-$ (in which latter two groups, the $N(R^{26})$ group is attached to the carbon atom bearing D and R^4);

m, n and p independently represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

q represents 0, 1 or 2;

R^{25} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl or $C(O)R^{27}$;

R^{26} represents H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^{27} represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, Het^4 or $-(CH_2)_r$-aryl (which latter two groups are optionally substituted and/or terminated (as appropriate) by one or more substituents selected from -OH, cyano, halo, amino, nitro, C_{1-6} alkyl and/or C_{1-6} alkoxy);

Het^4 represents a five to ten-membered heterocyclic ring containing one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur, and which also optionally includes one or more =O substituents;

r represents 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof;

provided that:

(a) R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} do not all simultaneously represent H;

(b) R^{5a} and R^{5b} do not represent C_{1-3} alkyl when R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} all represent H; and

(c) when D represents -OH or $-(CH_2)_cN(R^{10})R^{11}$ in which c represents 0, then:-

(i) A does not represent $-N(R^{25})(CH_2)_m-$, $-O(CH_2)_m-$ or $-(CH_2)_mC(H)(OR^{25})(CH_2)_n-$ (in which n is 0); and/or

(ii) p does not represent 0 when B represents $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$, $-(CH_2)_pS(O)_q-$ or $-(CH_2)_pO-$.

2. A compound as claimed in Claim 1, wherein R^1 represents optionally substituted -$(CH_2)_a$-phenyl, in which a is 0, 1, 2 or 3, or optionally substituted, optionally unsaturated, linear, branched or cyclic, C_{1-8} alkyl (which latter group may also be interrupted by an oxygen atom).

3. A compound as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein R^2 represents H.

4. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^3 represents H.

5. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^4 represents H or C_{1-3} alkyl.

6. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^{5a} and R^{5b} either both represent H or both represent methyl.

7. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e} and R^{5f} independently represent H or C_{1-2} alkyl.

8. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein R^6 represents one or more substituents selected from C_{1-6} alkyl (which alkyl group is optionally terminated by a $N(H)C(O)OR^{20a}$ group (in which R^{20a} represents C_{1-5} alkyl)), cyano, nitro, amino, $C(O)N(H)R^{21}$ and/or $-N(H)S(O)_2R^{23}$.

9. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein X represents O.

10. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein A represents a single bond or linear, or branched, C_{1-4} alkylene (which group is also optionally interrupted by O).

11. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein B represents a single bond, C_{1-4} alkylene, $-(CH_2)_pO-$ or $-(CH_2)_pN(R^{26})-$ (in which latter two cases p is 1, 2 or 3).

12. A compound as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein D represents H, OR^9 (in which R^9 represents H, C_{1-3} alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl) or $N(H)R^{10}$ (in which R^{10} represents H or C_{1-4} alkyl).

13. A pharmaceutical formulation including a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 12 in admixture with a pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

14. A pharmaceutical formulation for use in the prophylaxis or the treatment of an arrhythmia, comprising a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 12.

15. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 12 for use as a pharmaceutical.

16. A compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 12 for use in the prophylaxis or the treatment of an arrhythmia.

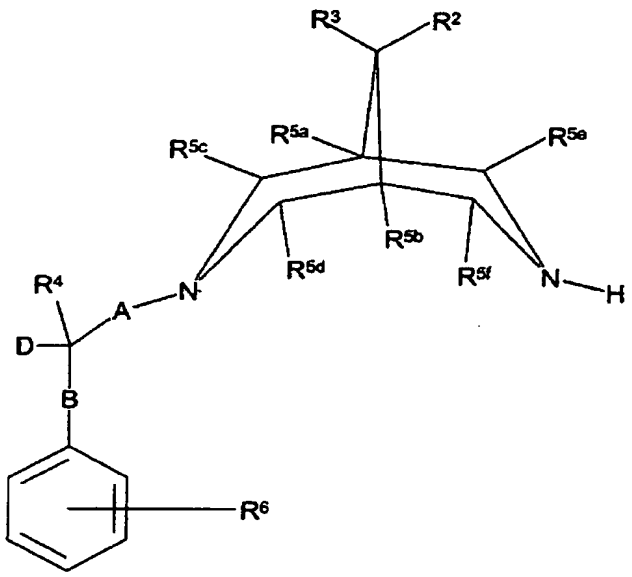
17. The use of a compound as defined in any of one Claims 1 to 12 as active ingredient in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the prophylaxis or the treatment of an arrhythmia.

18. The use as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the arrhythmia is an atrial or a ventricular arrhythmia.

19. A method of prophylaxis or treatment of an arrhythmia which method comprises administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as defined in any one of Claims 1 to 12 to a person suffering from, or susceptible to, such a condition.

20. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula I as defined in Claim 1 which comprises:

(a) reaction of a compound of formula II,



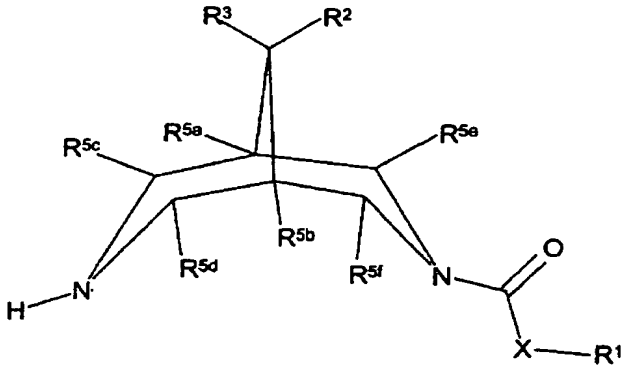
II

wherein R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and D are as defined in Claim 1 with a compound of formula III,

$$R^1XC(O)L^1 \qquad \text{III}$$

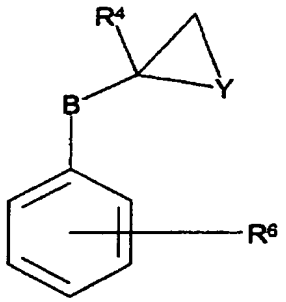
wherein L^1 represents a leaving group and R^1 and X are as defined in Claim 1;

(b) for compounds of formula I in which A represents CH_2 and D represents –OH or -N(H)R^{10}, wherein R^{10} is as defined in Claim 1, reaction of a compound of formula IV,



IV

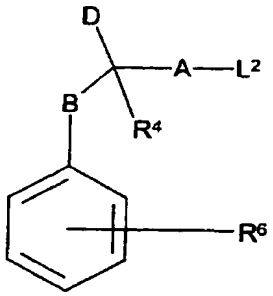
wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as defined in Claim 1, with a compound of formula V,



V

wherein Y represents O or N(R^{10}) and R^4, R^6, R^{10} and B are as defined in Claim 1;

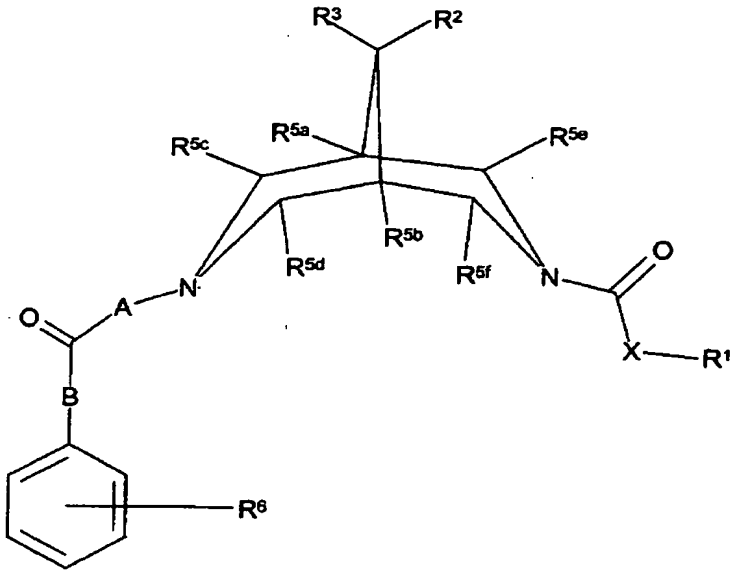
(c) reaction of a compound of formula IV, as defined above, with a compound of formula VI,



VI

wherein L^2 represents a leaving group and R^4, R^6, A, B and D are as defined in Claim 1;

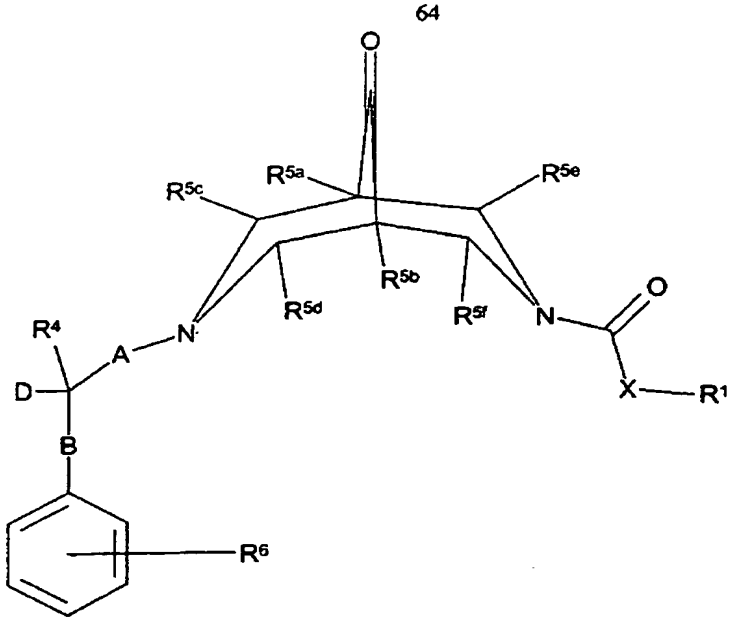
(d) for compounds of formula I in which D represents H or OH and R^4 represents H, reduction of a compound of formula VII,



VII

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and X are as defined in Claim 1;

(e) for compounds of formula I in which one of R^2 and R^3 represents H or OH and the other represents H, reduction of a corresponding compound of formula VIII,



VIII

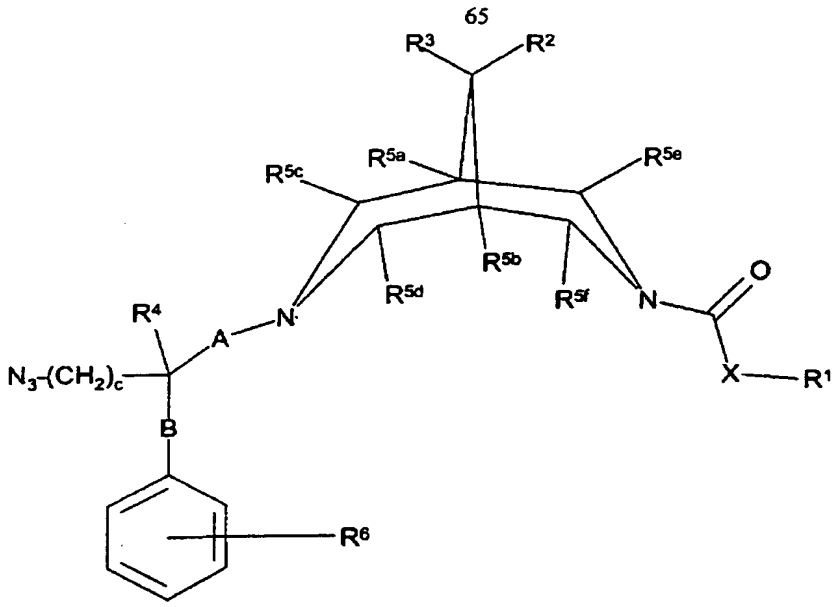
wherein R^1, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B, D and X are as defined in Claim 1;

(f) for compounds of formula I in which R^2 and/or R^3 represent $OC(O)R^8$ and R^8 is as defined in Claim 1, coupling of a corresponding compound of formula I in which R^2 and/or R^3 (as appropriate) represent OH and a compound of formula VIIIA,

$$R^8CO_2H \qquad \text{VIIIA}$$

wherein R^8 is as defined in Claim 1;

(g) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-(CH_2)_cNH_2$, reduction of a corresponding compound of formula IX,



IX

wherein c, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and X are as defined in Claim 1;

(h) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})C(O)NH(R^{17})$, in which R^{11} and R^{17} are as defined in Claim 1, except that R^{11} does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})H$, in which R^{11} is as defined in Claim 1 except that is does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$ in which R^{20} is as defined in Claim 1, with a compound of formula X,

$$R^{17}N=C=O \qquad X$$

wherein R^{17} is as defined in Claim 1;

(i) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(H)[C(O)]_2NH_2$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-NH_2$ with oxalic acid diamide;

(j) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})C(O)R^{18}$, in which R^{11} and R^{18} are as defined in Claim 1, except that R^{11} does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents $-N(R^{11})H$, in which R^{11} is as defined in Claim 1 except that it does not represent $C(O)R^{20}$, with a compound of formula XI,

$R^{18}C(O)R^x$ XI

wherein R^x represents a suitable leaving group and R^{18} is as defined in Claim 1;

(k) for compounds of formula I in which D represents $-N(H)R^{10}$ and R^{10} is as defined in Claim 1 except that it does not represent H or $-C(NH)NH_2$, reaction of a corresponding compound wherein D represents $-NH_2$ with a compound of formula XIA,

$R^{10a}L^1$ XIA

wherein R^{10a} represents R^{10} as defined in Claim 1, except that it does not represent H or $-C(NH)NH_2$ and L^1 is as defined above;

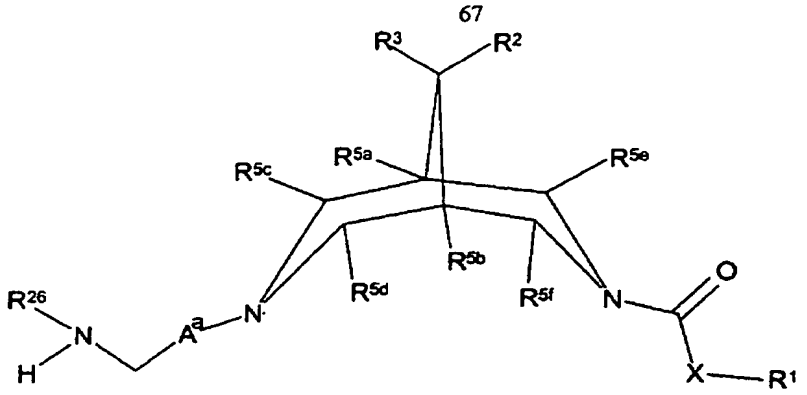
(l) for compounds of formula I which are bispidine-nitrogen N-oxide derivatives, oxidation of the corresponding bispidine nitrogen of a corresponding compound of formula I;

(m) for compounds of formula I which are C_{1-4} alkyl quaternary ammonium salt derivatives, in which the alkyl group is attached to a bispidine nitrogen, reaction, at the bispidine nitrogen, of a corresponding compound of formula I with a compound of formula XII,

R^aHal XII

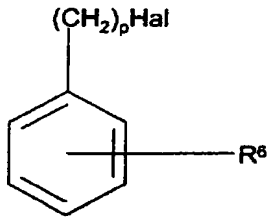
wherein R^a represents C_{1-4} alkyl and Hal represents Cl, Br or I;

(n) for compounds of formula I in which D and R^4 both represent H, A represents C_{1-6} alkylene, B represents $-N(R^{26})(CH_2)_p-$ and R^{26} and p are as defined in Claim 1, reaction of a compound of formula XIII,



XIII

wherein A^a represents C_{1-6} alkylene and R^1, R^2, R^3, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^{26} and X are as defined in Claim 1 with a compound of formula XIV,



XIV

wherein R^6 and p are as defined in Claim 1 and Hal is defined above;

(o) reaction of a compound of formula II, as defined above, with a compound of formula XV,

$$R^1XH \qquad XV$$

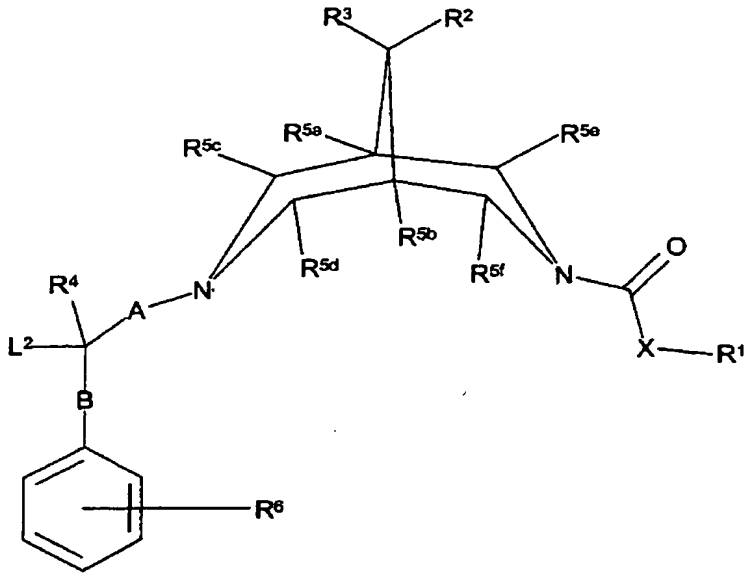
wherein R^1 and X are as defined in Claim 1, in the presence of 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole;

(p) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I, in which D represents OH with a compound of formula XVI,

$$R^{9a}OH \qquad XVI$$

wherein R^{9a} represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2, and d and Het^2 are as defined in Claim 1;

(q) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-aryl or optionally substituted $-(CH_2)_d$-Het^2, reaction of a compound of formula XVII,



XVII

wherein L^2 is as defined above and R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, X, A and B are as defined in Claim 1 with a compound of formula XVI as defined above;

(r) for compounds of formula I in which R^9 represents $C(O)R^{12}$ and R^{12} is as defined in Claim 1, reaction of a corresponding compound of formula I in which D represents OH with a compound of formula XVIII,

$$R^{12}CO_2H \qquad \text{XVIII}$$

wherein R^{12} is as defined in Claim 1;

(s) for compounds of formula I in which one or both of R^2 and R^3 represent $-N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$ in which one or both of R^{7a} and R^{7b} represents C_{1-6} alkyl, alkylation of a corresponding compound of formula I in which R^2

and/or R^3 represent $-N(R^{7a})R^{7b}$ (as appropriate) in which R^{7a} and/or R^{7b} (as appropriate) represent H, using a compound of formula XVIIIA,

$$R^{7c}L^1 \qquad \text{XVIIIA}$$

wherein R^{7c} represents C_{1-6} alkyl and L^1 is as defined above;

(t) conversion of one R^6 substituent to another; or

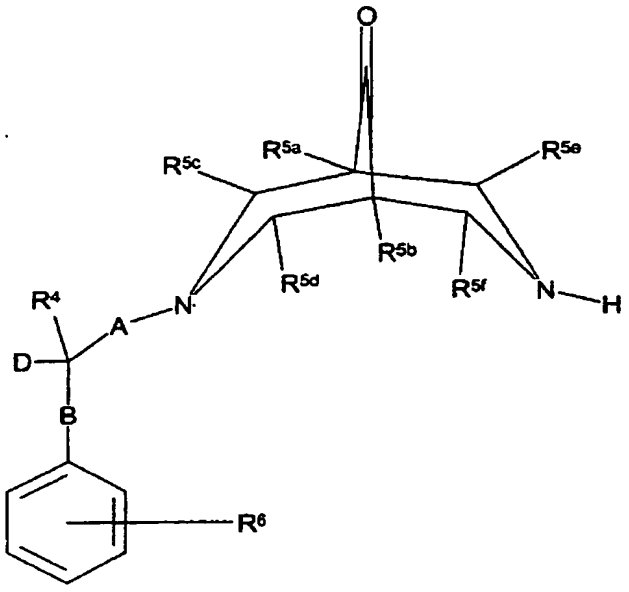
(u) deprotection of a protected derivative of a compound of formula I as defined in Claim 1.

21. A compound of formula II as defined in Claim 20, or a protected derivative thereof.

22. A compound of formula IV as defined in Claim 20, or a protected derivative thereof.

23. A compound of formula VIII as defined in Claim 20, or a protected derivative thereof.

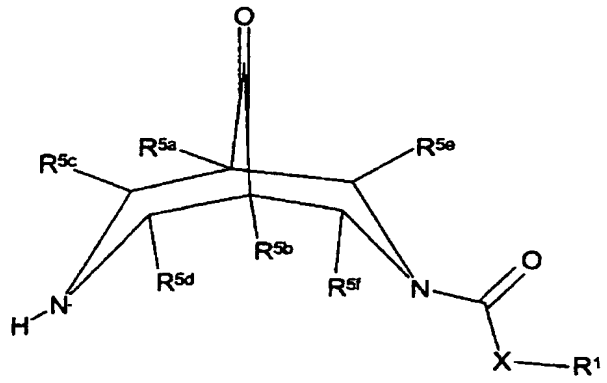
24. A compound of formula XX,



XX

wherein R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, A, B and D are as defined in Claim 1, or a protected derivative thereof.

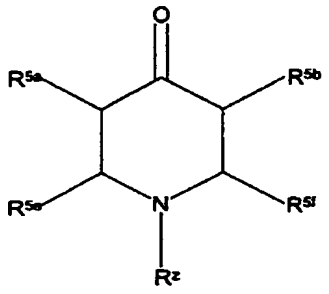
25. A compound of formula XXII,



XXII

wherein R^1, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as defined in Claim 1, or a protected derivative thereof.

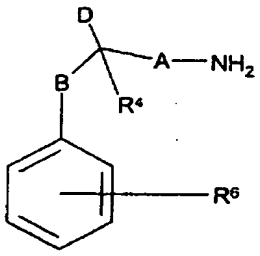
26. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula VIII, XX, XXII or XXXV (as defined herein, in which, in all cases, R^{5c} and R^{5d} both represent H), which comprises reaction of a compound of formula XXXVI,



XXXVI

wherein R^z represents H or -C(O)XR^1 and R^1, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5e}, R^{5f} and X are as defined in Claim 1, or a protected derivative thereof, with (as appropriate) either:

(1) a compound of formula XXXVII,



XXXVII

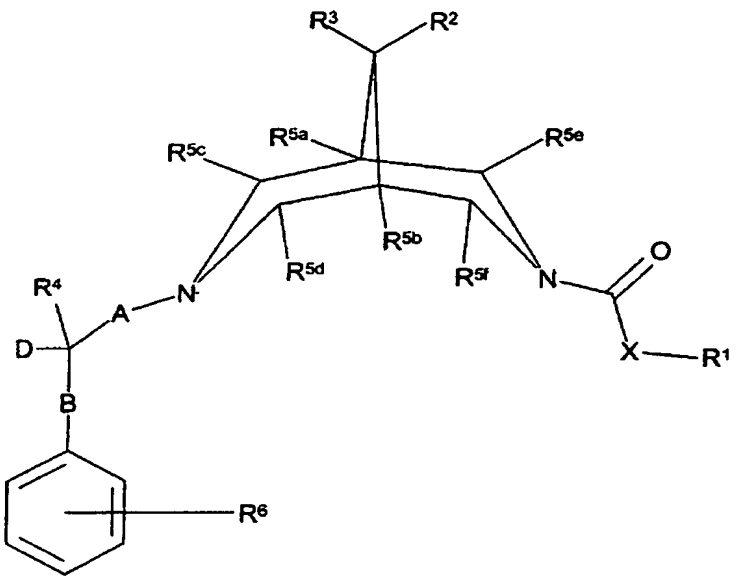
or a protected derivative thereof, wherein R^4, R^6, A, B and D are as defined in Claim 1; or

(2) NH_3 (or a protected derivative thereof),

in all cases in the presence of a formaldehyde.

ABSTRACT

There is provided compounds of formula I,



I

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{5a}, R^{5b}, R^{5c}, R^{5d}, R^{5e}, R^{5f}, R^6, X, A, B and D have meanings given in the description, which are useful in the prophylaxis and in the treatment of arrhythmias, in particular atrial and ventricular arrhythmias.